## Vol .. X X X VII .... No. 11,303.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL WAR.

ERZERUM AGAIN IN DANGER. MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES REPORTED FROM THE

onneed that in a few days the Czar will issue a manifesto, which will be the signal for crossing the Danube. Outrages, it is said, continue in the Tultcha district, which is in the upper part of the Dobrudja. In Armenia, Mukhtar Pasha has distributed 29,250 soldiers, exclusive of artitlerymainly at points on the roads leadfrom Kars and Bayazid to Erze-The Russian forces have made strider forward, part of them being at Olti and Toprak Kaleh (castle). This indicates that the Russians have ceased to withdraw troops in the direction of Kars as reported. The Turks claim successes on the Abschasian coast, where their iron-clads have enabled them to harrass the Russians. The Turkish Parliament will soon be prorogued. It will, however, take the precaution of appointing a committee to act while it is out of session.

THE MONTENEGRIN CONFLICT. FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS-SEVENTY THOUSAND TUEKS REPORTED TO BE IN THE FIELD. LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877.

Suleiman Pasha, instead of returning through the Duga Pass, intends making Nicsies the base of operations against Montenegro. It is stated that the latter is provisioned for a year.

Ragusa, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. Suleiman Pasha has left Niesics and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division. The Montenegrins have abandoned the Duga Pass, and are concentrating their forces in the Ostrok Pass. Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet Ali has resumed the offensive. The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Seventy thousand Turks are now operating against them. LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877.

Reuter's dispatches from Zara report that the three Turkish columns which have entered Montenegro are advancing by the following routes respectively: Via Ozdrinik to Dersno, via the Zetta Valley to Bopoljevic, and via Povia to Bogetic. At the last place, which is a Montenegrin depot of provisions and ammunition, fighting has been going on sinyesterday. The Turkish headquarters are at Arndol.

Ali Saib telegraphs from Scutari, June 18, that he will shortly effect a junction with Suleiman Pasha. In a subsequent telegram he claims that the Turks carried the hights of Martin (probably Martinitji), Goriwucha, and Velliedm, after a three hours' en-

THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN. THE RUSSIAN COMMISSARIAT DEFECTIVE-AN IM-

PERIAL MANIFESTO EXPECTED-OUTRAGES IN Benlin, Tuesday, June 19, 1877.

Trustworthy advices from St. Petersburg confirm the reported utter inefficiency of the commissariat, not only in Armenia, but also on the Danube. The Czar is exasperated. The scanty provisioning of the troops has caused apprehension. LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877.

A Vienna dispatch to The Standard says: "In a few days a manifesto will be issued by the Czar on the occasion of the crossing of the Danube, for which preparations on a grand scale are now making. The Turks are sending reënforcements to the mouth of the Timok, evidently suspecting that the Russian design is to cross the Danube into Servia at

"If letters can be believed which have been received here by notabilities estensibly belonging to the most loyal class of the Sultan's subjects," a Rustchuk telegram to The Daily News says, "outrages are proceeding unchecked in the province of Tultena [in the Dobrudja]. Christians are outlawed by the authorities and abandoned to the Tartars and Circassians. Villages and farms are wantonly sacked and burned, with a view of rendering the country desert before the advance of the Russians. Ghastly heads are carried every day by blood-stained murderers into Tultcha, Matchin, Babadagh, and Hirsova. The flames of some burning village are

visible every night." The Bucharest correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs as follows:

telegraphs as follows:

In no brigade of the Ressian troops collected to the south and west of Bucharest do the sick exceed three per cent, and of these the aliments are never serious, nor of epidemic character. These facts are derived from an inspection of medical returns. There are exaggerated reports from the fact that all the sick in the ambahances and field hospitals whose recovery is likely to take time have been removed into the reserve hospitals at Bucharest and other places behind the Danube line, so as to make room for cases which the commencement of fighting will inevitably cause. This has caused an unusual number of ambahance wagons to be seen in the streets of Bucharest. I hear from Galatz that the Danube is higher there now than at any previous period this season, partly owing to a recent inundation, and the condition of the Reni road is very precarious. The date is not yet fixed for the departure of the general staff from Plotesti.

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN. THE TURKS FALLING BACK TOWARD EEZERUM-GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Lospos, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. A Vienna dispatch to The Times says: "A telegram received here states that the Turks, with 18 battalions [13,500 men], 12 field and 12 mountain guns, have fallen back from Ishakirbaba to a very good position two miles west of Zenin, on the plateau, with outposts at Yenikeni and Mezingerd. The right of 14 battalions [10,500 men], 12 field and four mountain guns, is falling back from Delibaba [48 miles south-east of Erzerum]. The left wing of eight battalions [6,000 men] and six mountain guns, has retired from Olti to Hirgiboaz. Köpriköi is held by three battalions 12,250 meal, who have thrown up earthworks to cover the bridge over the River Araxes. Four battalions [3,000 men] are preparing intrench ments on the Devibozn. The Russians have advanced to Olti, Ishakirbaba, Bakanysh and Toprak-Kalch [75 miles from Erzerum]. The conduct of Ismail Haski Pasha, the Governor of Erzerum, is severely criticised by the military authorities. Great discontent exists."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. Djemil Pasha has been attached to the staft of Dervish Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops at Batum. Hassan Pasha remains governor of Batum.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. Renter's Constantinople telegram states that the Chamber of Deputies has not been prorogued or dis-. tved. The President announced to-day that the ston would close in ten days. The Chamber aimously adopted a motion in favor of the appointment of a permanent committee to sit during ecess. In the course of the debate, a Mussulman Deputy, alluding to peace rumors, said the Gov ment ought only to conclude peace on conditions which would maintain the honor of the Empire

THE PORTE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

London, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. In the House of Commons this afternoon wrke, speaking for the Government, said it was .but the Porte had refused the request of Mr permit the mentralization of the Sucz Canal, for the sim ple reason that such a request had never been made. The Porte has not yet answered the intimation contained in the published papers.

TURKEY REBUKES SERVIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. The Times's Vienna correspondent telegraphs as blows: "The Porte has instructed its representase to invade the territory of his Suzeralo, who has lately shown him such magnanimity. The Porte says it had a right to expect different conduct, and could not | ment. Johnson refused to answer any questions as to

but call the attention of the Powers to the uncertain and ambiguous attitude of Servia."

GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

ATHENS, Tuesday, June 19, 1877.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice stated that the policy of the Government was to expedite military preparations, as Greece might sooner or later become involved in the present war.

THE TREASURE OF ISLAM. ONE CHEST WHICH HAS NOT BEEN OPENED FOR 450 YEARS-THE TOTAL TREASURE THOUGHT TO BE

Washington, June 19 .- Mr. Delaplaine, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Vienna, furnishes to the Department of State the following inter-

esting information concerning a remarkable war resource of Turkey-the so-called "Treasure of Islam:"

esting information concerning a remarkable war resource of Turkey—the so-called "Treasure of Islam:"

The Check-ul-Islam has recently sent a delegation of doctors of the law to the Cherif of Mecca, a direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds to be applied in defense of the Islam faith. It is customary on these solemn occasions for the Cherif to assemble the College of the Elders charsed with the guard of the Prophet's tomb, which will decide upon the appropriate sum to be furnished to the Sultan from the Treasure of Islam in order to aid hum in the war against Russia. This treasure is formed from those annual offerings of the pilgrims which are accumulated in the Kessoah of Mecca. These sequichers, which serve as offerfory chests, are placed within the court of the mosque. Each pilgrim daily casts into one of these a coin as an offering, which constitutes this aims prescribed by the Koran as one of the essential elements of the merit of the pilgrimage, which every Mussulman should make, at least once in his lifetime, to the tomb of the Prophet. Accordingly every year about 100,000 pilgrims come to Mecca, who solourn there a month; consequently a sum of at least 3,000,000 franes are annually received in these offertory casests. Every pilgrim oneposits in fact an offering varying in amount according to his means, but which in the average may be estimated as equivalent to five francs at least for every day, considering that these are rich Mussulmans whose offerings attail even the amount of 100,000 franes during the period of the Russo-Torkiah war in 1828. Several large amus were witadrawn, but it was afterward again closed. A second chest was again opened in 1834 during the Crimean war, but the inrihas not been opened since 1428, during a period of now 462 years. Inashuch as the annual concentre of pilgrims has rarely fallen below 106,000, it is conjectured that with most them of crimean war, but the inrihas not been opened since 1428, during a period of now 462 years. Inashuch as the a

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

THE COMMOTION IN FRANCE. THE MINISTRY CENSURED IN STRONG TERMS BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the interpellation was resumed. The principal speech was made by M. Leon Renault, former Prefect of Police, who addressed the house in the name of the Left Center and all Conservatives who on grounds of reason had callied to the Republic. In vehement but persuasive anguage he demonstrated the impossibility of turning backward and restoring monarchy. The present Cabinet would ruin the Marshal, as Poliguac had ruined Charles X., and simply pave the way for the triumph of the

The Count de Cholseul then presented the following order of the day in behalf of the united Left :

order of the day in behalf of the united Left:

Whereas, The Ministry formed May 17, under the presidency of the Duke de Broelle, was called to the direction of public affairs contrary to the law of the majority, which is the leading principle of parliamentary government, and has since assuming office avoided giving explanations to the National Representatives;

Whereas, It has upset the Administration to crush universal suffrage by all the means at its disposal;

Whereas, It represents merely a coalition of Monarchists guided by inaparations from the Clerical party;

Whereas, It has allowed attacks on national Representatives and incitements to violation of law to pass unpunsion;

punisse; Whereas, On all these grounds it imperils peace and order, and disturbs business and general interests; Therefore, the House declares that the Ministry does not possess the confidence of the nation.

When the reading of the order was concluded, there was much cheering. The Ministers quitted their seats, and the cheering was renewed. The Ministers returned, and M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, said the Government was indifferent as to any order of the day the Chamber might adopt; the country would soon pro-nounce its decision. "Yes," exclaimed M. Gamberta, "the country will choose between us." The order of the day was adopted by a vote of 363 against 153.

GEN. GRANT'S BRITISH TOUR.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. Ex-President Grant will not leave England seed on the 28th of June, there is to be a dinner in his nonor at the United Service Club on the 3d of July.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 20, 1877. n his honor at the Alexandra Palace, where he was warmly received by the public, and listened to a concert, the programme of which was largely made up of Amer

party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. Pierrepont, Gen. Badeau, and the principal members of the Cabinet, were among the guests.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877. In the House of Commons this afternoon, after a three hours' discussion, a motion for the rejection of the Prisons bill was withdrawn. The bill then passed sborne Morgan (Liberal, Denbigshire) gave notice in cent he would move on the 17th of July a resolution embodying the rejected clause.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA. HAVANA, June 18 .- While there appear to

be no indications of unity of purpose among the so-called spanish parry, there are indications among individuals hat they would gladly make peace with the insurgents negotiations must surely result to the disadvantage of the Spaniards. The insurgents are not averse to negonating peace, providing autonomy, with sufficient foreign guarantee, be conceded. Some Cubans and Spaniards say they know the dangers surrounding entire in dependence and would prefer annexation to the United ago with 30,000 men the pacification of the island was again promised at the end of the Winter eampaign, but he results show that the advantages gamed were overbalanced by the disadvantages. The state of the island is not better than it was last year at the same season and the insurrection is as strong as ever. The only visible advantage gained during the whole Winter can advantage gained during the whole Winter campaign was less burning of plantations. The Spanish treasury in the island is exhausted. The daily statement of the treasury has been suspended. Last year at this date gold was 215; it is now 227. Very few Cubans have taken advantage of the amnesty decree. They have no confidence in it. The state of affairs in the island is languid, prostate, and disheartening.

Gen. Mactiner Campos, on the 10th instant, in the field near Santiago, publicly decorated the flag of a battalion of sharpelmoters of San Quentin with the collar of the Order of San Fernando for their gallautry in the action at Galleta on July 6, 1871. Unusually heavy rains in the district of Santiago retard operations. A Koyal order has been issued approving the laying of a second cable letween Santiago de Cuba and Januaica, permission for which was solicited by the West India and Panama Company.

NOVA SCOTIA PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY. HALIFAX, June 19 .- In the Presbyterian Asembly to-day, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Cochrance of Brantford, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. McDonnell to see if some satisfactory arrangement could not yet be made. The latter made a statement to the committee to the effect that he considers himself under subscription to the Confession of Faith, and sceepts its teachings regarding future punishment, notwithstanding his doubts and difficulties. The statement was unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

GOV. KELLOGG'S STATE AUDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19 .- Geo. B. Johnson, late State Auditor under Kellogg, was summoned before of certain books belonging to the office of the Auditor, said books having been taken from the office at the time the State; House was turned over to the Nicholla GovernNEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

the disposition of the books. The Grand Jury then re-ported the case to the Superior Criminal Court, and it was ordered that he show cause to-morrow why he should not be held for contempt.

THE NEW INDIAN WAR. .

THE UPRISING IN IDAHO. HOSTILITIES BY THE OREGON AND IDAHO INDIANS-HOUSES BURNED AND MEN, WOMEN AND CHIL-DREN MASSACRED-AN INDECISIVE BATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 .- The following rticulars have been received of the Indian outbreak in Ideho and Oregon: News was received at Lewiston Idaho, on Friday last that a party of Salmon River Indians and Joseph's band had assembled on Cama's Prairie, and that four whites had been killed on the Salmon River, near the mouth of White Bird River. The Indians attacked the settlers on Cama's Prairie and killed Benjamin Norton, his wife, and two or three other They attacked all the teamsters on the road and took possession of the whole prairie, with the exception of the town of Mount Idaho, which they threatened. Friday evening a force of 100 troops, with two friendly Indians and several citizens, left the Lapwai garrison, under command of Col. Perry, for Mount Idaho. Soon afterward news was received that Capt. James Baker, Samuel Benedict and wife, and their four children, with Harry Mason, Henry Eifers, and Warren's expressman, had been killed on Salmon River; also, that a pack train had been attacked near Cold Spring, and two whites, named Davenport and Ousley, killed. Two half-breed Indians escaped. A dispatch came through to Lewisten to the effect that Col. Perry reached Mount Idaho, on Saturday morning, and found the reports of the slaughtering of whites true; that the Indians had gone to the Salmon River and troops were in pursuit of them. Messages from Kamakot brought by Indian runners to the agency state that 29 whites had been killed, and that the whites had killed " Wnite Bird," the chief of the band of hostiles, together with his family. Mr. L. E. Misten has an organization of 60 men, partly equipped for home duty in case of an emergency. Two companies of infantry are expected at Lewiston by a steamer from Wallala to-night, and five companies of cavalry from Walla Walla to-morrow. There are 500 Indians on Hagmans Creek, but there are no hostiles there as yet.

Idaho, encountered the Indians at the head of White Bird Cahon. The troops dismounted and left a few of the soldiers and 20 friendly Indians to hold the horses. The Indians opened fire upon the troops, and the fighting

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ALL AVAILABLE TROOPS ON THE PACIFIC COAST TO BE SENT AT ONCE TO GEN. HOWARD-THE NUM-BER GREATLY INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE IS-

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.-At the headtarters of the Division of the Pac fic in this city arrangements are being rapidly effected for the concentration of the troops at the scene of the Indian outbreak in Idaho. Miller's company from Fort Stevens and Miles's from Fort Vancouver are now at Cillilo, en route to Lew-Rodney's company is ordered from Fort Canby, and Capt. Burton's company at Port Townsend is under

Three companies of artillery, just arrived at Port Town send from virka, are also ordered to the scene of hostili-tics. Four companies of cavalty in the Department of Of these com unies, that of Capt. Summer, now at Presictio, will go via Winnemucca; Company A, 1st Cavairy, at Ferl Bidwell, and Company C, 1st Cavary, at Fort liber paper. They do not think that the break is considered serious. The Indians are brave and strength at the disposal of Gen. Howard when all the troops placed under his orders are concentrated will only timated by some to be close on 2,000, though a proba- does not make the difficulty isomerable; it is much es to about half that number, or at most 1,500.

A press disputch, dated Portland, says: "Nothing has trouble. Gen. Howard, who is now at Fort Lapwai, has

THE RIOTOUS INDIANS AT OKA. MONTREAL, June 19 .- All quiet at Oka. The residents of the French-Coundian side of the viliage have returned to their homes. The Indians are still under arms, and have taken possession of an old stone house at Hudson, which they have fortified to resist attack. Sentinels are posted leading to the highways Provincial police patrol Oka and preserve order. A reporter has tailed with Chief Joseph at Hudson. He de-nies that Indians fired the churca. He will have nothing to do with the Quebee Government, and considers the Dominion Government the proper authority to settle the difficulties. He will not go back to Oza until the police are withdrawn or a Dominion Commissioner appointed to investigate the troubles.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—Judge J. N. Clarke of mericus, Ga., died to day.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., June 19.—The National Camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America met here to THOROLD, Ont., June 19.—The break in the Welland Canal has been repaired and navigation was resumed this

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—In the United States from Court to-day, Judge Cadwallader of Philadelphia predign, but in the cases of Somerville and Englie, charge-diwithorging United States stock certificates, was reduced from 10,000 to \$5,000 cach. MOBILE, Ala., June 19 .- In the Government suit

involying the title to the bank building of the Deposit Savings Association, bought by the Umied States at the sale for inter-nal revenue taxes, the Circuit Court, Judges Bradley and Wood on the bench, decided in favor of the Government. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—The Cleveland Jockey Clab races will begin here to morrow afternoon. A large number of the fastest runners in the country are now here. ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—State Treasurer Renfroe

returned from New York to day, having e-changed \$1,509,000 of Georgia sixes for Macon and Brunswick Railroad indorsed levens in the hands of New York holders. TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—In the Chancery Court today, in the matter of Rudgway against Rudgway for divorce, the argument for allmony was concluded before the Vico-Chancellor. Declaion will be given next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

A STORY OF AN OLD REGIME.

THE RECKLESS MANAGEMENT OF THE OLD ENGRAV ING AND PRINTING BUREAU-A STARILING RE PORT BY THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 19.—The committee of Treas ury officials appointed by Secretary Sherman to investigate the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have completed their report. It shows that the many newspaper accounts of reckless extravagance and carelessness in the management of that bureau before it went into McPherson's hands were not exaggerated. The principle upon which the institution was conducted seems to have been to get all the money from Congress possible, and to spend it in

When the committee began its examinations there were 958 persons upon the pay-rolls. By May 1 the number had been reduced to 419, and 52 more were subsequently discharged. It seems that about 60 per cent of the whole force was unnecessary. The committee say that in some divisions for a number of years together the force employed was twice as great as was required, and in others it was three times as great. So many employés were crowded in on the recommendation of Congressmen that in one of the rooms a sort of platform was built underneath the iron roof about seven feet above the floor, in order to accommodate the surplus force. The persons stowed away upon this shelf bad so little to do that many of them whiled away the time in sleep. In one division the committee found sixteen women messengers employed in carrying sheets along a narrow passage. On their recommendation these were all discharged, and one man with a truck was able to do the work of ail of them The evil of overcrowding the bureau with needless employés was carried to such an extent that the enormous appropriation for the last fiscal year, aggregating over two million dollars, was spent in little more than seven morths.

The committee say the apparent causes have led to these unfortunate results are two in Church, and was one of Mr. Becelee's earnest suppor other-lavish appropriations, and appointments through political influence. The whole system seems to have revolved in a vicious circle. Appropriations have been secured by making appointments for Congressmen without regard to the fitness of the appointees or the necessity of the work; and when secured they have been expended in such manner as to retain the good-will of those already friendly or to secure that of others. It seems there sums spent. The appropriation was made in a huno, and the Superintendent disbursed it as he saw fit. Serious irregularities were discovered in almost every direction. A quantity of paper costing over \$300,000 was sizes unavailable for any purpose and will be a total loss to the Government. A large quantity of check paper of a kind no longer used for checks and good for nothing else is also on hand. Bank-note paper enough to last two years and a supply of United States note paper sufficient for six years were dis-At one time an order was made for the purchase of 8,000 pounds per month of a composition of dry colors used in tacking mk for printing the seal on notes, although the mouthly consumption was only 4,500 pounds. There is a three years' supply of this article on hand, which cost \$1 13 a pound. A better quality can be made by the bureau for 6212 cents a pound. The interest of the Government in these and other purchases were, the committee say, recklessly disregarded. The concludon that there was collasion with the manufacturers

Among the mis climpons recommendations of the report, the committee advise that at least one plate printing on all legal-tender notes, national bank notes, and United States bonds be executed by capanies, and that, if it should be thought advisable to have a greater number of printings done outside of the bureau, no company be permitted to execute more than one of them. They do not think that this rule need apply to the printing of revenue stamps.

The committee speak at some length of late dangerous counterfeit of a \$500 bank note was views of the committee as to this paper are as follows: It is a check upon the printing establishment; it may add to the difficulty of counterfeiting, but it inferior in quality to first-class bank note paper; to be of value the fiber should be exposed upon the

notes, not covered by printing. The committee think the force in the Engraving Bo reau is too large. Of the engraving of portraits the say: "The artist employed on this work, which is done at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., is said to be the finest head engraver in the country; but the price, \$650, paid for each head, is believed to be excessive In view of the fact that there are 107 such portraits now on hand, 30 of which have never been used, we recommend that their production be suspended for a time at least." They recommend a permanent dis continuance of the engraving of portraits of Cab

inet officers. The detective system is pronounced useless and bad, and worthy of abolition

The committee write their report upon the assumption that the bureau is to be continued, and devote a great deal of space to pointing out improvement that can be made in its administration. They say in conclusion that to their minds "Its past history the looseness and extravagance which have marked its management and the scandals to which it has given rise furnish the strongest possible argument against the engagement of the Government in branches of industry which are ordinarily left to private enterprises. The adoption of a better system of appointments, the exclusion of political influence, and the exercise of closer supervision over the management of the bureau might go far to redeem its reputation; but the fact would remain that the business of bank-note engraving and printing is essentially a private industry of a peculiar and technical nature to which the ordinary methods of public administration are not applicable. We do not hesitate to declare that it would be a wise measure to relegate into private hands the entire business of printing the public securities, and to confine the functions of the Bureau of Engraving and printing to imprinting thereon the scal of the department simply as the final authentication of their genuineness." The report is signed by E. O. Graves, Edward Walcott, and E. R. Chapman.

FOUR PER CENTS PAYABLE IN GOLD. A FORMAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY SECRETARY SHERMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 19.-Secretary Sherman has written a letter maintaining that the principal of the new four per cent bonds is payable in gold. This settles the question as far as the decision of the Executive branch of the Government can do so. A full consideration was given to the subject in Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is understood that both the President and the Atterney-General concurred fully in Mr. Sherman's opinion, and that the writing of the letter was the result of the unanimons decision of the Cabinet. The members of the Syndicate have been pressing for some days for immediate action upon this very important point in connection with the new loan. It is probable that they would have thrown up their contract if any doubt had been expressed by the Administration as to the obligation of the Government to pay the bonds in gold. They could hardly have succeeded in disposing of them in Europe if the pur-

chasers, who are required to pay for them at par in gold coin, should have any reason to fear that it was the intention of the Government to repay them in depreciated silver. The letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1877. FRANCIS O. FRENCII, esq., 94 Broadway, New-York. SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, in which you in

quire whether the four per cent bonds now being sold by the Government are payable principal and interest in

The subject, from its great importance, has demanded and received careful consideration. Under the laws now in force there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal of the four per cent bonds is or the interest payable except the gold coin of the United States of the standard value fixed by the laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870. when the bonds were authorized. The Government ex acts in exchange for these bonds payment at their face in such gold coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any

future legislation of Cengress, or any action of any de-

future legislation of Cengress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these benist, or the payment of the interest thereon in coin of less value than the coins authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same.

The essential element of good faith in preserving the equility in value between the coinage in which the Government receives and that in which it pays these bonds, will be sacredly observed by the Government and the people of the United States whatever may be the cystem of coinage which the general policy of the nation may at any time adopt. This principle is impressed upon the text of the law of July 14, 1876, under which the four per cent bonds are issued, and requires, in the opinion of the Executive Department of the Government, the redemption of these bonds and the payment of their interest in coin of equal value with that which the Government receives upon their issue. Very respectfully, John Sherman, Secretary.

MR. BEECHER IN WASHINGTON.

HE IS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT HAYES BY MR. EVARIS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 19.—Henry Ward Beecher arrived here this morning. To avoid notice, he declined to register his name at the hotel where he stopped. The man, Collector of Internal Revenue of Brooklyn, if ponumber, each of which is the complement of the ers in the affair with Mr. Tilton. He has held the office for a number of years. Several attempts were made to Mr. Beecher always brought his inducace to bear in behad of his parishioner, and was successful in preventing his removal. This time Mr. Freeman's competitor is Gen. Hayes, a cousin of the President. Mr. Beecher

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A SAVING IN STONE CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19, 1877 It will be remembered that in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General a few months ago the Secretary of War abregated the contracts made with Albert Ordway of the Richmond Granite Quarries, and with the Bidwell Granite Company of Rockland, Me., or stone for the north wing of the building to be used for the State, War, and Navy Departments. These con-November, 1871, by Mr. A. B. Mullett. They contained a clause under which the United States had to pay to the contractors 15 per cent upon the total cost of cutting the stone, boxing it, &c. These were known as the 15 per Col. F. L. Casey of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in his report to the Secretary of War on the subject, says:

report to the Secretary of War on the subject, \$333;

By the rate of prices established by the mostified Ordwar contract there will be a saving to the United States on the cutting of the stone for the north wing over the cost of the cutting of the stone for the south wing, already completed, of \$433,681 57, and at the rate of prices established by the mostified Bildwill Company contact there will be a saving to the United States on the cutting of stone for the north wing over the cost of the cutting for the south wing or \$233,138 21, making a total saving in the north wing alone of \$672,819 78.

\*\*Second The prices agreed upon are based upon a

From th: The United States are relieved from many of a risks and the care formerly taken in transportation, ours of labor, rates of wag s. &c.

Fifth: The contracts are purged of the pernicious 15 recent enuises, and the relations between the Government and the contractors are restored to a healthy busi-

A PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

The President to-day issued a proclamation printed on a elever imitation of the fiber paper. The on Monday, Oct. 1, 1877, in pursuance of the act of Cox-Government lanels in Arkansas, Louisiana, Miss ject only to homoscoad settlement. The lands referred to in the present proclamation consist of several hundred ad acres in Arkanicas. No bid less than the "Gov d minimum" or \$1.25 per nero will be enter and any lands not disposed of at this public sale reafter ne subject to private entry at \$1.25 pe

AMERICAN OFFICERS TO WATCH THE WAR. Secretary Evarts's study of the English dipiomatic service system appears to have borne early fruit. Lieut, F. V. Greene of the Engineer Corps has been detailed to report to the American Minister at St. Petersourg, and Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, 21st Infantry, to report to the American Minister at Constantinople. These officers will act as mulitary attaches to the Ameri-These efficers which will undoubtedly g to the front and observe the operations of the bostic arrays on the Dan-nice. The custom of attaching multary officers to lega-tions is almost universal in European countries, but has not been generally practiced in this.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON TOUSDAY, June 19, 1877.

Bids for supplying ordinary official envelopes, and also dead letter and registered package envelopes for the contract term of one year from July 1 were opened at the tract term of one year from July I were opened at the Post-Office Department to day. There were three bidders, whose proposition aggregated as follows: D. M. Boyd of New-York, \$50,670; G. orge. F. Nesbutt & Co. of New-York, \$44,852; and the Morzau Envelope Company of springfield, Mass., \$44,350. The award will be made after the formal approval of the buildings and machinery of the lowest bidder.

Secretary Sherman does not appear to be at all alarmed at the prospects of the Oldo campaign. He said to-day that he was constantly in receipt of letters from influential men in all parts of the State, and that they all parce in the enumer that the Republican outlook is quite

Gen. E. R. Hampton, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court at Ashville, N. C., tendered his resignation to-day. Special Agent Hester of the Department of Justice has additioned a letter to the Department of Justice has addressed a letter to the Pepartment ing that he had examined the office of tien. Hampton and found no irregularities in his official acis.

The Mexican soldiers who were taken in Texas a few

of Mexico, will be held if their release will lead to an en-counter with the insurgents; but if they can be released, and go to their quarters in Mexico without trouble, they are to be set free. North Carolinians called to-day to ask for a stay of pro

North Caronala Continuation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue declared that unconditional surrender must precede a consideration of the subject.

Dr. Welling, President of Columbian University, was elected trustee of the Corcoran Art Gallery last Friday, vice Mr. Caribite, deceased; Dr. James C. Hall, President, and Charles M. Matthews, Vice-President.

Representative Wm. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania dined with the President this afternoon, and subsequently rode with him through the park attached to the Soldiers'

Two of the deputy marshals in North Carolina who were summoned here to testify in the case of Deputy-Marshal Franks cannot now be found.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day Nicholas Fish of New-

Yerk, First Secretary of Legation at Berlin, was ap-pointed Minister to Switzerland.

There are about 30 applicants for appointment to the medical corps of the navy hospital service. Tweive have reported for examination.

The President has appointed George Browne Patterson to be United States Attorney for the Southern Dis-trict of Florida. A remittance of \$1,000 in an anonymous letter was received to-day for the conscience fund.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

AN ADDRESS BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY-R VOLUTIONARY AND RECENT DEMOCRACY-NEW DEMOCRACY'S FAIL-URE TO GOVERN CITIES WELL-EXECUTIVES STRIPPED OF POWER-THE SPOILS DOCTRINE SUPPORTED-NEED OF A RESPONSIBLE GOVERN-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19 .- After the busiess meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University had been her in address was delivered by Prof. Wm. G. Samner of Yale College, on Democracy in America. He compared the Democracy of Revolutionary times with that of more recent date, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter; showed why cities were not governed as well as small towns, and discussed the conflicts arising from a dread of executive encroachment. The greatest source of danger from representative democracy is that it nowhere involves political responsibility. In the future we may confidently look for a development of our system to suit the needs of a great

THE ADDRESS.

The notion seems to be more or less definitely held that in civil government men may invent any institutions they please, unchecked by any such restraints as govern mechanical inventions. It seems to be believed, also, that the aim of political science is to invest some scheme of government which, when once found, will put an end to all troubles in the art of government, and, being universally introduced, will make all men happy forever after. The notion seems to be till more widely held that it is possible for us to make changes in political institutions so as to hold tast all the advantages we have gained, and by successive amendnents advance toward perfection. It seems to be be-

ones without any particular trouble. racy and Responsible Government) by denying the truth wherever they exist, to prevent a correct understanding

lieved furthermore, that any man may easily invent

of what I have to say. It is only in Utoplas that men have ever invented new political institutions. They have never put their Utopian that every Utopia begins with the postulate that the kind of a world which the Utopia needs in order to be practicable. The a priors philosophers, who began with a state of nature and assumed such a state and such men in it as suited their notions, got so far as to try-in the French Revolution, for instance-to put some of their plans into practice. Those plans failed, however, and their failure involved disaster. Many people believe that American institutions were invented by the fathers, and I presume that this is one reason why the belief is so strong that men even invent institutions of civil government. The truth is that the fathers devised some expedients in governmental machinery, all of which have failed of the objects they aimed at or have been tracis were made on the 4th of August and the 16th of distorted to others; but American institutions are striking illustrations of the doctrine that political institutions which endure and thrive always are the product national character and the national elementances, and stricted within very narrow limits, and require an im that. This fact with regard to American institutions

will demand our attention further on. We must also abandon all hopes of finding an absointely "best" system of government, or one which will after any of the conditions of human life, except by undoing the mischief which mistaken effort may have done. that civil institutions are only "better" and "best" relatively to the people for whom they exist, and that they can be so called only as they are more closely adjusted to the circumstances of the nation in question. The a priori philosophers have led men a tray by their assumptions and speculations, teaching them to look into the clouds for dreams and impossibilities, instead of studying the world and life as they are, so as to learn how to make the best of them. We shall discover or invent no system of government which we can carry from nation to nation, counting upon uniform action and results everywhere, as we do, for instance, with a steam engine or a telescope

GREAT PRINCIPLES.

In this view the worst vice in political discussions is that degreatism which takes its stand on "great prin examination of things as they are and human nature as gress approved July 4, 1876, reopening to public sale the arrives from discontent with things as they are. An ideal than now exists, and almost unconsciously the ideal is assumed as already existing and made the basis of specu lations which have no root. At other times, a doctrine which is true in a measure, or true as its author intended it, is converted into a popular dogma and made the subject of mischle vous inferences. Thus I have heard a man who did not know what a syllogism was, reason that a city ought to give work to memployed laborers as follows: "Isn't government for the greatest good of the greatest number? We are the greatest number, and therefore it is for us." Other examples of dogmatism based on "great principles," which are either failness, or mischle rous and truths, or can by phrases, which people want to force to rigorous realization, are common in French history and in our own. I shall have to refer to our experience of them again. I only wish to say at this point, that the social scales are, as yet, the stronghold of all this pernicious dogmatism, and nowhere does it do more hains it in in politics. The whole notation of abstract speculation on official topics is victous. It is popular because it is easy. It is easier to magine a new world than to learn to know this one. It is easier to employ to intend the intervence of the popular dogmathan it is to snall via history of states and institutions. It is easier to calcular up a popular dogmathan than it is to analyze it to see whether it is few or not. All this leads to conwhich is tone in a measure, or true as its author intended bara on specimations desired on a two frosts assumptions, it is to study the history of States and institutions. It is exister to catch app popular dogma than it is to amaly zo it to see whether it is true or not. All this leads to contusion, to the dominion of phrases and platitudes, to much disjuring, but little gain in the prosperity of nations. The schence of polines consists in such study of history as shall discern the mature and laws of civil society, and the general principles for attaining its ends. The axis of pullics consists in fluding means for the enda of civil society, as the needs arise, under the general rules which the science has derived from the study of a long and wide experience. It is practical business in which special training, fact, skill, sagacity, and actumen are valuable, just as they are in the other practical affairs of life. Poetry, romance, traition, feeling, and emotion, have much weight in national life and in the development of political institutions, but outhos, rhodomontale, vituperative declamation, and glittering generalities are only vicious.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

The first colonists of the United States found them-selves on a substantial equality as regards property, education, and social antecedents. There was no oppor tunity for any to secure the position of landfords; there was no need for any to be peasant laborers. The in-herited traditions of liberty here found easy application. The need for political regulation was as slight as it ever can be in a civilized community. All were alike proprietary farmers. The republican method of electing public officers offered itself as the only suitable method of obtaining such officers. There were tew old traditions, or venerable prejudices, or vested interests, or inherited abuses, to block the way to the freest possible organidays ago while retreating from the revolutionary forces

venerable prejudices, or vested interests, or inherited abuses, to block the way to the freest possible organization of society. The political institutions of the colonies were therefore democratic in their character, republican in their form. They could not be anything else, there was no place for any monarchical anstitutions here. An aristocracy of title and descent would have been absurd under the circumstances.

The Constitution of the United States is as much an historical growth as any political assistation in existence. Its framers did not invent it at all. They took what lay before them. The Culon was a face, and a necessity. No one dared to breas it up and leave the function colonies to get on, as best they could, as independent members of the family of nations. There is no ground in history for the notion that they evolved out of their own wastora the form of government under which we live. They really showed their wisdom by throwing asside all positical degrantism and making a point, practical plan for attaining the necess ry ends of civil lovernment for the nation. They put in no definitions, no dominas no phrases, no generalities. We have not, indeed, been tree trom political dominatism.

Take, for instance, the latest case of political dogmantism. The mispoy imment of citics has become intolorable, and it has been proposed to give property experil power in ununchal affairs in order to check the abuse. This is apposed on he ground that it would limit the suffrage. The dogmatte assumption here is that the privilege of all men to vide on all subjects is a sacred and inviolated and absolute lights at all in the individual there are no such absolute lights at all in the individual there are no such absolute lights at all in the individual.